

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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WAKE UP, PATRIOTS!

HOIST your flag! Do so today. Don't wait until tomorrow or for your neighbor to act. Show that you are a patriot and willing to stand behind the president in whatever course his wisdom decides to adopt. You, as an American citizen, have a duty to perform, and it is incumbent on you to acquit yourself honorably so you will not be numbered among the slackers who are willing to shirk the call to defend their country so long as they find others willing to take up arms. Therefore every citizen of Tonopah should make it his business to display the national colors in some form at his place of business and on his residence that the lesson of patriotism will be impressed on all beholders. It does not have to be a mammoth flag or a silken creation, just so long as it is the dear old flag with the stars and stripes flapping in the breeze. Then when you leave home in the morning wear a flag in your buttonhole that you may be reminded throughout the day of the serious obligations about to be assumed by the men directing national affairs. Have one or more flags on your automobile. Keep them there as a perpetual suggestion of a patriotic duty. The display of flags in and around Tonopah is not what it should be in such a crisis. Let us redeem ourselves by showing we are just as earnest and sincere in affirming loyalty as were the men of Lexington.

FINANCING THE WAR.

AFTER Congress decides what to do with the German situation the real issue is brought forcibly to the attention of the American people. That is the matter of providing sinews of war. At least several billions will be required to procure all the frills and trimmings of a test of strength with Germany. To hold self respect with the allies, America will have to furnish funds to carry them through the remainder of the conflict until a positive decision is reached which can be only by the complete capitulation of the central powers. Nowadays war talk goes into billions instead of the paltry millions that staggered financial genius when Uncle Sam was struggling with his domestic emeute in the sixties. How this prodigious amount is to be raised and how the cost of the war is to be diffused is the knotty problem before Congress. The president, for some reason which has not been made clear, insists that the cost be defrayed by the present generation, while influential men of the same party insist that the war burdens shall be distributed in such a way that future generations will pay their share of the enormous indebtedness. History does not disclose a war of any proportion that was met by direct taxes such as President Wilson proposes to meet the present bellicose outlook. Stamp taxes are proposed, taking in incomes, excess profits from corporations engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other products demanded for the maintenance of an army and navy such as the United States has never been compelled to organize. Stamp taxes on liquors, patent medicines, bonds and stocks are part of the scheme by which it is proposed to raise the funds and Mr. Wilson is confident that this can be done without subjecting the citizens to an unjust burden. This remains to be seen for it is conceded that with the beginning of hostilities, the producing capacity of the country will be diminished and the reduced output must bear the brunt of the taxes. There is no question of the United States having the money with which to meet any possible demands that may arise until hostilities are settled or Congress would not be debating the propriety of lending half a billion to France, in addition to making a gift of another half billion in recognition of the valiant services of Lafayette and his followers in the war of the revolution. Under the circumstances it is incredible that financiers should entertain the thought of adopting the pay-as-you-go system instead of availing themselves of opportunities for raising funds through the medium of long-time loans represented by a bond issue extending over a period of fifty years or more, redeemable at the option of the government. The richest corporations in the United States adopt this method of raising funds instead of taking them out of their income accounts. No railroad or industrial concern planning to spend a million or two in development would think of taking this amount from earnings when it could be more expeditiously and economically raised by a bond issue. It is too much to ask the people of today to shoulder the physical burdens of providing for the families of the men at the front; establishing a pension fund for the widows and orphans and also to assume an obligation ranging from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a day for the actual fighting requirements of the army and navy. The bond issue or a series of convertible bond issues in which the people would share furnishes a better and more efficacious revenue raiser than the haphazard system of imposing an enormous stamp tax on everything consumed.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON METALS.

THE mining industry occupies a most attractive place in the war perspective. War implies a greater consumption of every metal ranging from gold and silver to the basest products of the mines and therefore the position of the miner and the earning capacity of the mines will be manifolded many times. Gold, the standard of all values, will be in greater demand, while silver, the football of financiers, will have a better show of regaining its legitimate sphere as a precious metal on a parity with its yellow-haired sister. Restoration of the lanes of commerce across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean mean a better demand for silver, which cannot be delivered now to either Europe or the Orient save at an enormous and prohibitory cost in the matter of underwriting the risk. Copper will be produced at a rate that has never been paralleled in the world for the United States will add its war demands to the necessity for supplying the allies to an unlimited extent. The market for copper has been sold for two years ahead around 33 cents, but the patriotic action of the leading producers of the United States insures an adequate supply to the home government at fifty per cent of that price. Even this leaves the producers a handsome margin of profit since it is estimated that few of the copper mines exceed a cost of six cents a pound. Iron,

lead and zinc will be used to an extent that will tax the capacity of the combined mines of the continent. Quicksilver is feeling the impulse since it enters largely into the manufacture of fulminating caps and high explosives, while tungsten and molybdenum are bound to run into fancy figures with the demand far in excess of the production. An instance of war prosperity is found in the reopening of the tungsten mine near Sodaville, which was mentioned in the Bonanza yesterday. The black metal is used in the manufacture of cutting tools, such as are demanded by the makers of rifled ordnance and molybdenum, a still rarer and more costly metal, is even more desirable for this hardening process. Nevada has the only mine of the latter metal known to exist with the ore in commercial quantities where the product could be placed on the market inside 90 days and it is significant that the company owning this property near Belmont which optioned the property to eastern capitalists recently withdrew the option and is making preparations to work the mine on a large scale. Tungsten will rebound to its former altitudinous heights where numerous Tonopah locators who were caught in the decline will be enabled to turn their holdings to advantage or work the same at enormous profits. High grade tungsten abounds in southern Nevada and the next month will witness a phenomenal awakening of activities in this direction.

This new movement is not a passing sensation, but one that is likely to endure for some time as indicated by a dispatch from London that the Australian output of base metals for the next 10 years has been sold to the government of Great Britain. The transaction is one of the most stupendous on record and involves directly millions of pounds sterling predicated on a steady rise in the value of the raw metals of the base order.

John Bull was not a bit slow in getting the president's speech in circulation where it would do the most good—behind the fighting lines of the German fronts. This recalls the fact that in the early days of the war it was heralded as a joke that England used its air fleet to shower the enemy with literature while the German Zeppelins were dropping bombs on London.

Sicking on the dogs of war is another expression of the old motto "Sic semper tyrannis."

FRENCH WAR BALLOON OF THE SAUSAGE TYPE

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, April 5.—Among the latest triumphs of the French aerial service is a new observation balloon known as Le Caquot. At the beginning of the war observers other than those in aeroplanes utilized kite balloons of the German Drachen type, called by the French soldiers "sausages." There are still some of these in use at the front, but Le Caquot is much preferred. In shape it resembles a great tadpole. Whereas the Drachen is inconveniently by a wind of from 50 to 55 feet a second, Le Caquot can remain in the air unless the wind exceeds 65 to 75 feet a second. It takes 50 experienced men to maneuver it for as soon as it leaves the shed great attention must be paid to the wind currents so as to save the envelope from being torn. Attached to the balloon is a wicker car, in which the observer is installed with his maps, charts, arms, barometers and telephone, the latter fixed over his ears so as to leave his hands free. He is also provided with glasses and a white silk parachute for an emergency. When the balloon attains an altitude of from 2000 feet to 3000 feet the windlass to which the cable is fixed is drawn by horses or motorcar at a moderate pace to a point near the enemy lines, where a refuge is excavated in the soil has been prepared. This accomplished, the observer transmits his instructions by telephone. Two anti-aircraft posts are established nearby to keep off the German airplanes. If the balloon is menaced the crew brings it down from 5000 feet in seven to ten minutes. Observers frequently pass from 15 to 18 hours in the restricted space of the balloon cars, communicating with the batteries by telephone, but even strong men are unable to pass more than three days at time at this exhausting occupation, constantly exposed to the enemy's fire.

FARM WORKERS WARNED OF THEIR GREAT PERIL

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 5.—In an effort to stir the English farmers and workers on the land to a realization of the danger of starvation that, he says, threatens the country, Sir Arthur Lee, director general of food production, a new department created as a result of the intensified submarine campaign, has issued this appeal:

"To all ploughmen and workers on the land: In the trenches German shells come over on Sundays as well as on weekdays. German submarines are just as active on Sundays as on any other day. The enemy takes no holidays. He uses every hour to destroy your country and kill your brothers.

"Will you not work every hour—

from daybreak to dark—weekday and Sunday—for the next few weeks? Your work now may make just the difference between winning the war and losing it."

Sir Arthur's appeal speaks volumes for the seriousness of the food situation in England. "We have got to do our maximum amount of planting by the end of April," he said. "We have got to work Sundays and holidays or our crop will not be a success. It is our best answer to the submarine menace and the sooner the people realize it the sooner will they conquer the danger of starvation."

Sir Arthur is making stupendous efforts to carry out his program of tilling the soil and planting all the seed possible by the end of April.

NEVADA HAS A WAR FUND READY FOR USE

The recent session of the legislature had in mind the emergencies that might arise as a result of the condition of world affairs and by the passage of assembly bill No. 172, introduced by Assemblyman Frank Williams, placed money in the hands of the governor for use in case it was necessary for Nevada to co-operate with the national government in a military emergency.

The bill has been signed by the governor and calls for the sum of \$25,000 to be expended, subject to the direction of the governor, for the sole purpose of meeting any military demands which may be made upon the state of Nevada by the president or government of the United States.

This sum will give ample opportunity for Nevada to take immediate part in any military preparations that are made and, in the event of conditions becoming such that more money will be needed, an extra session of the legislature will be called.

However, the original appropriation will permit Nevada to take its part in the work of preparing the nation for whatever military struggle it has to face.—Sparks Tribune.

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For Associated Press news read the Bonanza.

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